Chapter 5 Outline

* Skin consists of two layers (Fig. 5-1, 5-2))
* Epidermis
  + - Strata
* Dermis

Blood vessels, nerve endings, and glands

* Subcutaneous tissue connects the skin to the surface muscles (Fig. 5-1)
* Loose connective tissue
* Adipose (fat) tissue
* Blood vessels

Nerves and nerve endings

* Sebaceous (Oil) Glands
* Produce a variety of secretions
* Sebum
* Vernix caseosa
* Eye lubrication
* Sudoriferous (Sweat) Glands
* Located in the dermis and subcutaneous tissue
* Eccrine type sweat glands
* Apocrine sweat glands
* Ceruminous glands
* Ciliary glands
* Mammary glands
* Hair
* Composed mainly of keratin and is not living
* Hair follicles
* Melanocytes
* Arrector pili
* Nails
* Made of keratin produced by cells that originate in the outer layer of the epidermis
* Nail root, plate, and bed
* Lunula and cuticle
* Four major functions of skin
* Protection against infection
* Protection against dehydration (drying)
* Regulation of body temperature

Collection of sensory information

* Factors that influence skin color
* Pigment in epidermis
  + - Melanin
      * Main pigment of the skin
      * Common to all races
      * Protects against ultraviolet radiation
      * Increases with exposure to sun, a.k.a. tanning
    - Carotin — pigment from carrots and other yellow and orange vegetables
    - Hemoglobin — pigment gives blood its color
* Quantity of blood circulating in surface blood vessels
* Composition of circulating blood
  + - Quantity of oxygen in blood
    - Concentration of hemoglobin in blood
    - Presence of bile, silver compounds, other chemicals
* Medical terms related to the skin
* Structure of the skin: epidermis, corneum, melanocyte, subcutaneous
  + - *derm/o* (skin)
    - *corne/o* (horny)
    - *melan/o* (dark, black)
    - *sub*- (under, below)
* Accessory Structures of the Skin: *apocrine, pili*
  + - *ap/o-* (separation from, derivation from)
    - *pil/o* (hair)
* Skin Color: albinism, cyanosis, bilirubin, carotenemia, erythema

*alb/i* (white